

# THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 51.

Jaffna, Thursday the 19th of March, 1891.

No. 6.

RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION; BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE.

### RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR

1891.		
Jaffna Town	Mr. W. Senathirajah	1.50
1890.		
Jaffna Town	Mr. W. Senathirajah	1.50
Navaly	" V. Chellappa	1.00
Eraly	Rev. I. Paul	1.00
1891.		
Strts. Settlement	Mr. P. Chandresagre	3.75

### ORDER NISI.

#### In the District Court of Jaffna.

In the matter of the Goods and Chattels, Estate and Property of the late Thalayasinga Mudliar Muttyal Mudliar alias F. Armstrong of Vannarapone, deceased.

Testamentary } No. 403.  
Jurisdiction.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. W. Conolly, Esq., District Judge of Jaffna, on the 26th day of February 1891 in the presence of Mr. T. M. Tampoo, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner Mary Armstrong alias Muttachipilly and the affidavit of Kathiravalepilly Arunasalem dated the 23rd day of February 1891 having been read it is ordered that the said Mary Armstrong alias Muttachipilly as widow of the deceased is entitled to Administer the estate of the aforesaid Thalayasingam Mudliar Mutthial Modliar alias F. Armstrong her deceased husband, and it is further ordered that Letters of Administration be granted to the said Mary Armstrong alias Muttachipilly to administer the said estate unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 20th day of March 1891.

P. W. CONOLLY.

Jaffna 26th February 1891. District Judge.

### ORDER NISI.

#### In the District Court of Jaffna.

In the matter of the Goods and Chattels, Estate and Property of the late Hannah Thiangam of Araly North, deceased.

Testamentary } No. 399.  
Jurisdiction.

Cyrus P. Anketell of Oodooville Petitioner,  
Vs.

1. Sangarapulle Tillyampalam of Araly North &
2. Valliammay widow of Vettivaloe Kanaopathi-pilly of Araly North. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Patrick William Conolly, Esquire, District Judge, on the 20th day of February 1891 in the presence of Mr. T. M. Tampoo, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, Cyrus P. Anketell of Oodooville, and the affidavit of the said Cyrus P. Anketell, dated 17th Feb. 1891, having been read, it is declared that the said Petitioner Cyrus P. Anketell of Oodooville be, and he is hereby declared entitled as the husband of the said intestate to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said late Hannah Thiangam of Araly North issued to him unless the above named Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 24th day of March 1891 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court, to the contrary.

P. W. CONOLLY

Jaffna 20th Feb. 1891. Dist. Judge.

### மரணசங்கதி.

யாழ்ப்பாணத்தைச் சேர்ந்த வட்டுக்கோட்டை மீலக்குத சிங்கமர்ப்பாண முதலியார் பௌத்தரின் இறந்த உடையார் அப்பலவாணத்தைய பெண்காதிமய கொழும்பில் பகிரங்கப் பத்தியில் கிளாக்சாயிருக்கும் சதாசிவம் பின்னையுடையவும் அம்பாம்பிட்டம். இச்சினீர்க்கந்தோரில் கிளாக்சாயிருக்கும் சூறுகந்தீனுடையவும் தாயார் மாசி யூ 18 உடைய சிறியும் அம்பாம்பிட்டியில் மகனுடைய வீட்டில் மரித்தவாட்டா. வயது 75. இவருடைய தகனச்சடங்கு மிக சிறப்பாய் நடத்தப்பட்டது. இவருடைய மூன்று புத்திரும் சயுகமாயிருந்தார்கள்.

### அறிவித்தல்.

தமாமகம் இறு பங்குனி யூ உதி வ பசும் 12 மணக்கு தேவன் பின் கண்ணப்பமே பரக்கண மட்டுக்குழப்பில் தமது காதோரில் சீழ்த்துமரிகாணத்தாக கட்டுகாலவர வர மாள்.

### புரியத்தலிற் கிடக்கும்

- 500 முச்சரை.
- 100 குவண.
- 200 வணியல.
- 125 பாலை. சாளம்பை, சூதலியண.
- 600 சமண்டலவை.
- 12 முச்சரைத்தண்டுகள்.
- 67 குவணமுதலிய துண்டுகள்.
- 500 கப்புகள்.
- 500 வகனகள்.
- 5 தோணிகள்.

### பனிச்சங்குணியிற் கிடக்கும்.

149 பதுபாலை, வணியல, முச்சரை.

### மயிலன்சரச்சையிற் கிடக்கும்.

590 சூதிரை, வணியல, சூணை, பலை.

### உகந்தலிற் கிடக்கும்.

399 பசுமண்டலை.

### பெரிய முகத்துவாரத்திற் கிடக்கும்.

80 பசுமண்டலையும், தலப்பத் தண்டுகள்.

### அயுகாமத்திற் கிடக்கும்.

250 பசுமண்டலை.

### கஸ்முணையிற் கிடக்கும்.

25 நாவுல் வகனகள்.

இம்மரக்கவரப்பற்றிய மேலதன் வணம்பரக்கவரும் விற்பனையின் கொந்திக்கவையுற் பற்றி கீழ்க்கு மாணத்தது அரசாட்சி ஏசுண்டத்தைய அயர்சரிடம் அல்லது காடுகாவலரிடம் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.

மட்டுக்கழப்பு கச்சேரி,  
தமாமகம் இறு பங்குனி யூ உதி வ.  
Th. M. TWIGG.  
for Govt. Agent.

### Local and General.

—DR. K. ABRAH, we are sorry to hear, was thrown from his carriage on the 7th inst., and injured so seriously as to be unable to attend to his duties. Dr. Wuttukumar has come from Mullitivu to act for him. Since coming he has had two post mortem examinations to attend, one at Nellore of a girl who fell into a well, and one at Batticotta, of a woman who was thought to have taken poison.

—Mr. J. B. Cull, the Director of Public Instruction is on a visit to Jaffna.

—The Director of Public Works is also in Jaffna at present.

—Good showers of rain last Saturday and Monday were very beneficial to the dry grains.

—Man is a religious animal. It is said that a judicial functionary, in filling up the column under the head, religion, in the census return recently made wrote no religion. We can not vouch for the correctness of the statement. But assuming that he did so, it does not necessarily follow that he has no religion in his heart. It may be that he simply meant that he does not belong to any particular denomination. Con.

—Dr. J. H. MARSTON, left for England on the 12th inst. On the eve of his departure, some gentlemen in the town, assembled at his residence at Passioor and read an address thanking him for his services, and as a mark of appreciation, presented him a purse. In his departure the Jaffna people have lost a well qualified European doctor. He came out as a Medical Missionary with intent to co-operate with any Mission body and although there is a good field for his work, large demand for his services, the people admired his skill and loved him, yet he left his work and returns home. It is a fact that a missionary doctor is liked by and needed for the people. The Colonial surgeon, who is the Government doctor, has to supervise the medical work of the whole Province which consists of four large districts,—Mannar, Velankulam, Mullitivu, and Jaffna. He cannot, therefore, be expected to remain in a particular district, at all times and attend to cases of emergency, requiring ability and skill. C.

—DISTRICT ENGINEER, Mr. Bellamy, DISTRICT

engineer of Velankulam has succeeded the late Mr. Armstrong, Mr. MacBride, the Director of Public Works Department who is now in Jaffna, in his periodical visit will miss his trusted and efficient assistant Mr. Armstrong.

—THE CHUNNAKAM MARKET, we hear, has been removed to a distance over a quarter of a mile to the north of the old market. Once before, some two years ago, the market was removed to Malakam at the instigation of some influential party and then restored to the old site.

—THE PAYDUY TAX in Ceylon is not to be abolished unless other taxation be substituted. Cey. Obs.

—It appears that the Home Government is not in favor of the abolition. The farmers are to be content with the abolition of the dry grain tax only for the present.

—THE ISLAND OF DRAFT. The magistrate of Kays is now holding his circuit court there. The people in general suffer from want of rain and failure of dry grain crops. The Government held out a promise to have a regular boat communication between Delft and Kays. Such a communication would afford great facility to the poor islanders to come to Jaffna and buy their food. When that promise will be fulfilled, we cannot say. Com.

—The Pearl Fishery commenced on the 9th inst. and is going on successfully. The amount realized in five days has been Rs. 58,617. The prices have been higher than expected. But on the 12th the merchants refused to bid good prices, and the oysters were on a part sold, as it was thought that there was a combination among the buyers. The abundance is very large. A thousand Arab divers came from the Persian Gulf to take part in the fishery, but the Government Agent has not allowed them on the place, because they made so much trouble last year. Many of them are gathered at Paunbon and Yancorin and are putting the residents in fear for their lives and property.

—SPECIAL MEETINGS. About the middle of last month there were several meetings held in the Wesleyan Pentec Church preceded by open air services nearly every day in front of the church both for christians and for non christians. The meetings were attended by hundreds. That the blessing of God rested on those meetings has been shown by the fact that about 40 made their confession and sought pardon from God. More than a dozen young people have been received into the visible church by baptism and there are still some candidates for baptism under training.

—PUTTOOR. On the 27th ultimo we had a great convention here. 3 missionaries, 2 missionary ladies, ministers and many of the mission agents and laymen from Jaffna and Point Pedro visited all the villages belonging to Puttoor and Achelele circuits and held three gospel meetings in central places in the noon, and in the evening a very successful meeting with a goodly gathering of about 200 souls was held in the Puttoor church, addressed by the Brahmin convert and others. The people looked surprised when that Brahmin unveiled Hinduism.

—Mrs. E. P. Hastings with Miss. K. E. Hastings and the Rev. R. C. Hastings and family left Kanguentur by the S. S. Vita on the morning of the 17th and expect to sail from Colombo on the 24th. We wish them all a pleasant journey and a speedy return for those who can come.

### TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

The temperance movement is, we believe, rapidly gaining ground, in England. A special effort to enlist the sympathies of young men was made about a month ago by the National Temperance League, by holding meetings in various parts of London at which this subject was presented by means of the most able advocates of total abstinence. The evils of intemperance being the same in every country, we desire to see those evils checked here as well as in England. But we fear that the drinking habit is increasing in this land. We have not the figures for last year, but we find that in 1889 the revenue acquired by the Government of Ceylon from the sale of licences for arrack, rum, and toddy was Rs. 88,540 more than the previous year. If the rents sell higher, does it not indicate that there is a greater demand for the drink? As long as there is a demand for it there will be found some way to supply the demand. The surest way to stop the traffic is to persuade men to abstain from drink. We shall give extracts from the addresses in future numbers.



மேஸ். அத். முத்தையா.—The late Mr. Ad. Muttaiy—சேயுடைய நாயுடைய குழந்தை...

வடதேசம்.

ஐராயிரம்பவுண் ரூட்டம்.—Rs. 50,000... ஐராயிரம்பவுண் ரூட்டம்...

பணநீர்தேடுவழி!—How to earn money! கிறிஷண கோலந்தரோக் என்கும் ஒருவர்...

உப்பு உப்பு!—Salt!—இந்தியாவின் ஏழைச்சனங்கள் உப்பைப்பிட்டுக் கறைவைக்கிறார்கள்...

பிறதேசம்.

சண்டமாடுகம்.—Ternble Blizard—இங்கிலாந்தில் சிலவாக்கங்கள் வலுவாக...

இருவது சக்கரவர்த்திகள்.—Two Emperors.—எழுபத்தை வட்டையாக வலுவாக...

நான் குசுதக் காதணி.—A diamond ring.—வந்தன் கீழ்க்கம் என்கும் இடத்தில்...

பேச்சியந்திரம்.—Telephone.—ஆக்சுலோ பிராந்திய அரசாங்கங்களால்...

கடிதம்.

பிரதிபுத்தரம்.—Answer to Correspondents.—"சே. சபாதிப்பின்ன" அன்புபின் விஷயம்...

யக் காணோர். முத்திரைச்செட்டகொடுத்தேவ ரீதி. கேட்பாய் "11" மற்றொன்று.

விண்யானத்தில் விநோதவிஷயாட்டு.

பத்திராத்திப்பவர்களுக்கு வந்தனம். ஐராவே! மாண்புமிகு வலையுக்கு சில வரிகள்...

சென்ற மாகிழி ஏறத்தகைய முழுமையும் ஐராயிரப்பியும், யப்பானிய குதலிபேரால்...

இன்னும் ஐராயிரம் நிபாணமோர் பெண்ணை யினிநுவந்தக்களோ தனித்தனியே பதிக்கப்பட்டன. அக்கயிறுகளின் கீழ்க்கணுமோர்...

பிழைச்சு, 8-1-91. "நான்ம கடைப்படி" சதுபேரார் சக்கம். கல்வாறு, மட்டேசுளப்பு...

KALLAR BEE. "நான்ம கடைப்படி" சதுபேரார் சக்கம். கல்வாறு, மட்டேசுளப்பு...

வேரது பர்மாளியை இன்னும்பேரார் பின்பற்றுவார்கள்போலும்.

சேச்சுக்கத்திரிய பணத்திலிருந்து வரும்வருமானங்களிலிருந்து ஒரு அளவைப்பின்னககு...

John Nagamuttu. யோவார் நாசுசுது. விதிநர். க. ச. ச.

91 னாறு 3 மீ 4 உ. கல்வாறு

வேலியை யமக அந்தாதி.

உரை. (7 ம பக்கத்தொடர்ச்சி.)

சர்க்கம் முழங்கிடு பண்ணுவெல் லைப்பிச்சு பல்பவணை...

இ—ன். சர்க்கம் முழங்கிடு பண்ணுவெல் லைப்பிச்சு பல்பவணை—சர்க்கம் ஒலிக்கும்...

ஏ—(இ—அகைகள். தாம். இன் என்பன சாரியைகள். சம்பளம் தொற்றும். சர்ப்பவணை...

உருப்பார். J. C. A. Kondaville 14-3-91. (To be continued.)

சுத்தேக நிவாரணம்.

ஐயா பத்திராதிப்! நமஸ்காரம். உயசாரணை, 51 ம பக்கம், 2 ம சக்கிரியை...

வெண்பாவில் வந்தியுரிச்சி, கவித்தவன், வீரவீரப்பெயர்: யாப்பருக்கலக்காரிசை...

A. K. S. 8-1-91.

"நான்ம கடைப்படி" சதுபேரார் சக்கம். கல்வாறு, மட்டேசுளப்பு... கந்தரோடை. வி. சேசுலாயா.

## THE MARKETS.

A copy of a circular signed by certain gentlemen of Jaffna with reference to the remarks of the Tamil Member of Council on this subject, was sent to the "Star" for publication in the last number, but as the responsible editor was absent and this paper has ever had a reluctance to enter into local politics, and also because the appearance of the resolution in other papers made it unnecessary for the information of the public, it was not inserted.

The sender is one who has ever shown kindness to the American Mission, and for his sake if no other the communication should be noticed. But we agree with another prominent signer of the paper, who has published his regret at having signed it, that the wording was unfortunate, and think that the expression of indignation against the Colonial Secretary uncalled for. We have read the reports of the proceedings over very carefully, and fail to see why the remarks of the Colonial Secretary should call forth indignation. He certainly did not say all that the Tamil Member attributed to him. He said he thought all others present disbelieved the imputations cast on the officer referred to. The Hon. Member replied that the Col. Secretary had said "I disbelieve your statements," and the whole reply goes on the assumption that imputations are equivalent to statements, which the Col. Secretary at the very outset said he did not mean. The facts were not disputed but only the inference drawn from them. Now what were the inferences. The Hon. Member mixed them up with his facts, e.g. "I said that a competent court had affirmatively found the levy of this tax or rent was theft." We beg leave to ask when, and where. We read over the finding of the court very carefully, and noted that it said that the case in hand was theft because the man could produce no authorization, but that it would not have been theft if he had been able to produce his authority. Consequently according to the Court the levy was right, but the man was wrong because he did it, so far as he was able to show, on his own responsibility. If the tax was wrong the man was wrong whether he had authority for it or not, but the decision turned only on the question of authority.

A quotation from the speech of the Colonial Secretary may throw a little light on the matter. "The Hon. member has referred to a 'tax,' but it is no more a tax than the railway rates on the extension to Jaffna, and the market rates are necessary rates in order to keep the place suitable for the sale of articles intended for human consumption. It is necessary to have some means of meeting the cost of sanitation, and the control of the market, and of seeing that proper food is sold." Here we have a statement by the one highest in authority in the land next to the Governor that these rates are necessary. It is said that these markets belong to the people. But who are the people? and what is the government for except for the good of the people? If some persons wish to gather in crowds to distribute decaying fish, have the rest of the community nothing to say about it? If they prefer to expose perishable food products in the wind and rain, rather than to pay a trifle to have a good roof over their heads, does it not concern the community? and has the government no right to interfere for the good of the community? This very bazaar under discussion has more than once been the center

of contagion and infection. No wonder the Colonial Secretary says it is necessary to have rates. It is objected that no law has been passed to give the Government Agent authority, but does he need a law for everything he does? We are not under a democracy, and it is plain that he is not without higher authority. And this is plainly exercised in the interests of the community, and not with any serious oppression. We do not deny that there have been cases of hardship, and injustice. These are inseparable from the system of administration by unpaid headmen. But it cannot be very hard to pay a half cent out of six cents profits, as the Hon. member said, and the extra half cent really will come out of the purchaser's pocket in the end. And the large majority are much larger dealers than that. We give herewith extracts from a report of Mr. Twynam for 1883, which appear in the columns of a contemporary and show that this arrangement of levying rents for the purpose of putting up buildings in the bazaars was "sanctioned by Government."

Of building works, the first to which the attention of Government should, in my opinion be directed, is that of providing permanent buildings for the accommodation and protection from weather of the people frequenting the open-air markets in the Peninsula. The nature of these open-air markets in the Peninsula of Jaffna, and the necessity for providing accommodation in them for the poorer classes who resort to them in large numbers, on market days, with produce of their gardens, have been fully explained by Mr. Dyke in letters to Government and previous Administration Reports; and the erection of permanent buildings on the sites of some of these markets was recommended by the Cholera Commissions of 1867 and 1877.

One arrangement sanctioned by Government the work of erecting permanent buildings at Elephant pass, Chavakachcheri and Point Pedro was commenced in 1882 with Bazaar funds. These buildings ought to be completed this year. The funds are, however, exhausted and it will take some time for a further amount sufficient for the erection of more buildings, to accumulate.

The markets to be provided for are:—

Point Pedro (in part), Valluvedditurai; Achchaveli; Changanai; Chumakam; Kangesanturai; Kayis; Pallai; Chavakachcheri (in part); Kodigamam; Fish market, Small Bazaar, Jaffna; Fish-market, Grand Bazaar; Jaffna.

Small improvements, "Jaffna Small Bazaar" which should be kept on its present site and not removed, as before suggested in connection with Ka-air improvements.

Kaikula market; Thattaterni market.

A sum of Rs. 45,000 carefully expended would be sufficient to supply all these places with a sufficient number of which suitable buildings could be leased out, ground, the cost of which will not therefore fall on the general revenue.

I would strongly recommend that the work of providing covered markets, already commenced be gradually carried out; a small amount being annually allowed in the Government Agent's Schedules for the erection of permanent markets.

Markets are in course of erection at Mullaitivu Vavaia Velankulam, and Mannar, the cost being met from Irrigation fines. The buildings will, I trust, be completed by the close of the year.

## MAN.

Inasmuch as many persons do not readily see the force of arguments when they are different from their preconceived ideas, it may be well for us to explain a little further what we have said, before proceeding to other important truths. With reference to our definition of life, we did not suppose any one needed to be told that a function can only be performed by a member of an organism, and therefore a "sawing machine" cannot properly be said to have functions. We said life is a state and not an "essence," therefore we cannot be required to tell what its essence is.

We are glad that our contemporary the *Guardian* has so much to say in confir-

mation of what we said, though he seems to think it is contradictory. He says, "St. Augustine and St. Gregory remark that St. Paul meant here by the *spirit* the rational, or what some call the superior part of the soul, and by the *soul* the inferior part or the sensitive faculties of the same soul which are common both to men and animals, and by the *body* the abode of this one soul." What we said was that the spirit was the rational nature and the soul the lower nature which we have in common with animals, and the body the servant of these. The apparent difference is that they say the spirit and soul are only parts of the one soul, while we say they are parts of the one man and of that part of him commonly called soul. What the *Guardian* says further just agrees with what we said, "the understanding and will" i. e. the "rational part" wage a war against the "bad inclinations of his flesh."

We might quote Irenæus, Justin Martyr, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Gregory of Nyssa and others of the church fathers, as holding the distinction of soul and spirit, but we prefer Scripture authority, as these men were not free from error. Yet we give some value to their interpretations.

We might call attention to the fact that Scripture says that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven (1 Cor. 15: 50), and yet our bodies are to be glorified, (Phil. 3: 21) which proves that our bodies are something other than flesh and blood.

It may be well to describe them a little more fully even at the risk of some repetition. The true body in man corresponds to what we called the life-power in plants. We only use this term for want of a better one. It is the power on which the state called life is chiefly dependent. It differs from matter in having no weight. It differs from both matter and ether in not being space-filling, i. e. it does not keep out other beings or forces from the space in which it is. It has form, but not fixed form. It begins a separate individual existence as a germ and taking possession of ethereal atoms and by them combining material atoms it builds an organism, and extends to each part of that organism. It has its own laws for this process, and in the case of animals and man does not extend beyond a certain limit. It makes use of atoms, but is only dependent on them for manifesting itself, not for existence. Yet in the case of plants and animals when it is driven from its possession of the atoms it seems to lose its separate individual existence. When God said to man "dust thou art and to dust shalt thou return," he spoke according to appearance, in popular language, as in other parts of the Bible, and as we are accustomed to speak of the physical frame as a part of ourselves. But we have shown that it is not a permanent part of ourselves, therefore it cannot be an essential or even real part.

## ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

—The United States Government has appointed a commission to investigate the subject of the irrigation of the States west of the Missouri. The data collected show that no less than two-fifths of the entire area of the United States is arid and dependent on irrigation for profitable farming.

—The deepest lake in the world, so far as known, is Lake Baikal, in Siberia. While 5,000 square miles in area, it is 4,000 to 4,500 ft. deep. Its surface is 1,350 ft. above sea level, and its bottom nearly 3,000 ft. below it.